

THE METALS.
Silver, 47 1/2¢ per ounce.
Copper, 15 1/2¢ per pound; New
York, 12 1/2¢ per 100 pounds.
Lead, 10 1/2¢ per 100 pounds.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

THE WEATHER
FOR SALT LAKE
Increasing cloudiness and
probably snow.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLYGAMY OCCUPIES A PROMINENT PLACE

Fight Upon the Omnibus Statehood Bill Has Resolved Itself into an Anti-Mormon Crusade.

An Amendment Covering the Question Will Be Submitted by Senator Kean of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Littlefield anti-trust bill was received by the senate today from the house and referred to the committee on judiciary. The army appropriation bill was sent to conference, Messrs. Proctor, Quarles and Cockrell being named as conferees.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill establishing a life saving station at Cape Nome, Alaska; also extending the Thirtieth life saving district to Alaska.

Mr. Carmack then addressed the senate on the Rawlins resolution, calling for the records of court martial of officers serving in the Philippines.

The best army that ever trod the earth, Mr. Carmack declared, could be sent to a distant tropical land, but when it became known that crimes were being committed there, the army would be sent to suppress them. No effort was made to suppress it, and no effort was made to suppress it, and no effort was made to suppress it.

Continued for Years.

"It is a further fact," said Mr. Carmack, "that, though this was notorious throughout the whole army, it was continued for months and years. No effort was made to suppress it, and no effort was made to suppress it, and no effort was made to suppress it."

Mr. Kean of New Jersey continuing his remarks in opposition to the measure, Mr. Rawlins, answering some references of Mr. Kean to the Mormons, said that in Salt Lake City the non-Mormons are glad to aid in electing Mormons to important political offices because of their desire to give to the municipality good government. Certain elements in the church, he said, by reason of long habit, were disposed to yield to the dictates of prominent individuals in the church.

"It is not to be denied that their influence is very considerable," said he, "but there is still a large element among the Mormons who resent the idea of such interference."

Mr. Kean said the people of the United States are opposed to polygamy, and mean in every way to stamp it out.

Answering Mr. Nelson, Mr. Kean said that the Mormons who fled from Idaho to Mexico undoubtedly would return to the United States and mix in the politics of Arizona and attempt to usurp the public authority of that state should it be admitted.

Anti-polygamy Amendment.

Mr. Hale interrupted the speaker every time this phase of the subject is reached. It presents some new information, and before anything further is said, he thought somebody should submit amendments in order to have an expression of the feeling of the senate on this subject and bring it determinedly before the senate for action.

Mr. Kean said he would offer an amendment of this kind.

In the course of Mr. Kean's remarks, Mr. Patterson interrupted him with a speech made by the president at Las Vegas, N. M., upon the occasion of the reunion of the Mormon exiles, in which he is said to have favored the admission of New Mexico as a state, and would go to Washington and work for such a bill.

Mr. Kean declared that this did not put him on record as favoring the omnibus bill.

Mr. Patterson thought the president, being then a distinguished Republican leader, having enthusiastically pledged himself in favor of New Mexico's admission, opposition to the omnibus bill should vanish.

Record of the Two Parties.

Mr. Elkins read the Republican and Democratic platforms and praised the said, had not been able to keep faith with the pledges, while the Republicans, he said, had not been able to keep faith with the pledges, while the Republicans, he said, had not been able to keep faith with the pledges.

Travesty on Justice.

Court martial in the Philippines had been a travesty on justice, he said, and he cited the case of Lieutenant Preston Brown, whom he charged with murdering an unarmed and unresisting native Filipino, and whose sentence of five years had been mitigated by the president to a nominal fine and slight reduction in rank.

To every wicked, vicious and depraved ruffian in the army, he said, the order of General Jacob Smith to kill and burn in Samar meant that there was no law, no restraint and no punishment, and yet the president calmly surveyed the ruin he had wrought, and, like another great imperialist, he is astonished at his own moderation.

"The president," he said, "who had declared his intention to probe crimes in the Philippines, never heard of the Captain Brown case, when Father Augustin was tortured until he died."

The president, in a speech while governor of New York, had said that his indifference to the welfare of the people of Alaska had made them prefer annexation to Great Britain, and the same conduct would result if he showed like indifference in the Philippines. He declared the Filipinos were starving. The same vigilance that enables the president to see that they are starving.

"Time," he said, "will demonstrate the folly of this business," and he hoped it would find some cure for "the blunder we have made."

Statehood and Mormonism.

The resolution that went over, and the statehood bill was taken up, Mr. Kean said.

BATTLE NEAR MANILA

Inspector Harris and One Man of His Force Killed and Two Wounded.

Manila, Feb. 9.—A force of 100 constabulary, under Inspector Keithly, yesterday defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Marikina, a small town seven miles from Manila City, after a severe engagement. Inspector Harris and one man were killed and two other men of the constabulary wounded. The enemy left fifteen dead and three wounded. Inspector Harris' home was at Atlanta, Ga.

The body of insurgents formed the main force of the irreconcilable General San Miguel. The constabulary were divided into three detachments, which were scouting in the Marikina valley. The detachment commanded by Inspector Harris came upon the enemy, who were in a strongly entrenched position. Inspector Harris fell at the first volley, being hit five times.

The detachment of constabulary, although outnumbered, held its position until Inspector Keithly, with the main force, arrived, when the enemy were put to rout. Their headquarters were captured and burned and the constabulary seized the records of General San Miguel, who claims that he succeeded to the command of the insurrectionary forces when the other generals surrendered. He has only a handful of men under him, and his operations have been of no consequence.

REAR ADMIRAL GLASS HAS RECEIVED ORDERS

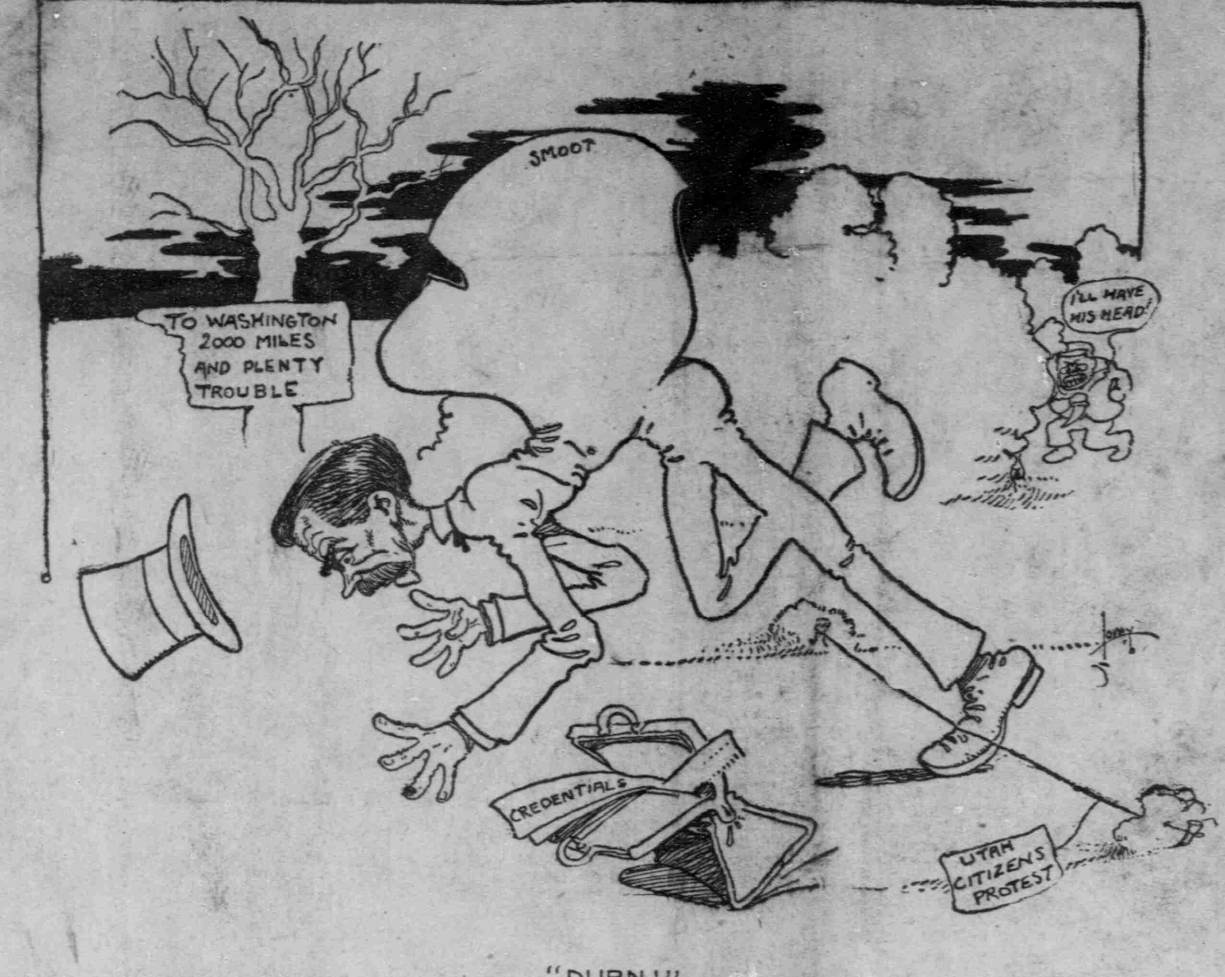
San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral Glass has received his sailing orders and the Pacific squadron will get away tomorrow morning. As has been said, the squadron goes to Amapala, Honduras, where a Central American revolution is in progress.

The warships in the squadron are the flagships New York, Marblehead and Ranger.

MURDERER CAPTURED.

Eugene, Ore., Feb. 9.—Elliott Lyons, the murderer of Sheriff Whiters, was captured by the posse at Creswell this morning as he was about to board a freight train. He was brought to Eugene and placed in jail. Lyons made no resistance. He was unarmed and said he did not want to shoot another man.

Armed guards have been placed about the jail to hold the mob in check.



IS IMPRISONED FOR LIFE

Hooper Young Pleaded Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree Upon Advice of the Presiding Justice and Receives Sentence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—William Hooper Young, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In sentencing Young, the justice said: "There is no occasion now for me to make any mark as to the enormity of your offense. You are aware of the penalty of your crime. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of your natural life."

For the first time since the case was called Young walked into court today without assistance. His eyes had lost



William Hooper Young. Mrs. Anna Pulitzer.

NHALED DEADLY GAS CREW REACHED SHORE

One Man Killed and Seven Injured in the Pueblo, Colo., Smelter.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 9.—By intense heat from metal from a ladle, which tipped over, one man was killed and seven injured, three fatally. The accident was caused by the chain of the ladle breaking.

But little metal spilled on the men and they were injured by the escaping gas. The ladle is a huge affair, on a track which takes metal from the blast to the converter. The dead: Virgil Trine, foreman; W. H. Hartman, John Lepich, injured: William Boyls, Myers, Ellis, Saunders.

Thomas Crowe was also painfully but not dangerously burned.

FOOTPADS SENTENCED

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 9.—William Morrison and Joseph Barrett, highwaymen, were sentenced by Judge Richardson to three years in the penitentiary for holding up and robbing a man named Eusebio on Front avenue in this city last November. Eusebio was injured and his money was taken. The officers captured the robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO IS FREE FROM PLAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Regardless of all the controversies that have existed as to whether there were cases of bubonic plague here, it is agreed by all the medical men that there is none of the disease here now, and that all the danger, if any ever did exist, has long been past.

ACCUSED OF POISONING DOG

J. W. Coleman Arrested on Warrant Sworn Out by E. W. Taylor.

John W. Coleman of Farmers' ward was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Steele on a warrant charging him with poisoning a dog belonging to E. W. Taylor. The canine was being taken care of by the proprietor of the Clover Leaf dairy. The complaint was made out in Judge Diehl's court. The matter will be prosecuted by the county attorney. The animal was a shepherd dog and prized very highly by Mr. Taylor. It is stated that he had been offered \$50 for it on more than one occasion. What prompted Coleman to administer the alleged dose of poison, placed in meat, is not known.

METEN GIZES OF IT HAHN SIGN PROTEST AGAINST THE SEATING OF APOSTLE SMOOT

Full Text of Document Forwarded to United States Senate to Prevent, if Possible, the Admission of Utah's Senator-Elect-Fifteen Republicans and Four Democrats Are on the Protest.

THE protest of citizens of Utah against the admission of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States senate reached Senator Burrows, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections on Sunday evening, as told in The Herald yesterday.

The protest contains nineteen signatures, fifteen Republicans and four Democrats. Of the signers, E. W. Wilson, S. H. Williams, S. H. Lewis and George R. Hancock are Democrats; the remainder are Republicans.

The protestants are:

Rev. Dr. W. M. Paden, pastor First Presbyterian church, Salt Lake.
P. L. Williams, general attorney Oregon Short Line railway.
E. B. Critchlow, mining engineer and contractor.
E. W. Wilson, cashier Bank of Commerce.
C. C. Goodwin, editor Goodwin's Weekly.
L. U. Colbath, mining expert.
W. A. Nelson, president Nelson-Judson Drug Co.
Rev. Dr. Clarence T. Brown, pastor First Congregational church.
Ezra Thompson, mayor, Salt Lake.
John J. Corum, real estate, former councilman.
Rev. J. L. Leitch, superintendent Methodist missions.
W. Morgan Ferry, lawyer and capitalist.
H. C. Hill, secretary Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company.
S. H. Lewis, master in chancery, United States district court.
George R. Hancock, mining superintendent.
George M. Scott, president Scott-Strevell Hardware company and former mayor of Salt Lake.
C. E. Allen, mining superintendent and former congressman from Utah.
Right Rev. Abiel Leonard, Episcopal bishop of Salt Lake.
H. G. McMinn, mining broker and capitalist.
Rev. Dr. Leitch will leave this morning for Washington. It is understood he will present the protest of the Salt Lake Ministerial association against Smoot's being seated.

The full text of the protest follows:

To the President and Members of the Senate of the United States:

We, the undersigned, resident citizens and qualified electors of the state of Utah, do hereby most respectfully protest:

That Apostle Reed Smoot, senator-elect from the state of Utah, to whom, on or about the 21st day of January, 1890, a certificate of election was issued in due form by the governor of said state, ought not to be permitted to qualify by taking the oath of office, being a member of the United States senate, for reasons affecting the honor and dignity of the United States and their senators in congress.

We protest as follows: That the ground for the reason that he is one of a self-perpetuating body of fifteen men, constituting the ruling authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or "Mormon" church, claim, and by their followers are accorded the right to claim, supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to shape the belief and control the consciences of those under them in all matters whatsoever, civil and religious, temporal and spiritual, and who thus, uniting in themselves supreme authority, and state, do so exercise the same as to inculcate and encourage a belief in the church, and the only legitimate violations of the laws of the state prohibiting the same, regardless of pledges made for the purpose of obtaining statehood and of covenants made with the people of the United States; and who by all the means in their power protect and honor those who themselves violate the laws of the land and are guilty of practice destructive of the family and the home.

I.—The Mormon Priesthood, According to the Doctrines of That Church, Is Vested With Supreme Authority in All Things, Temporal and Spiritual.

In support whereof we do further show as follows:

"Men who hold the priesthood possess divine authority to act for God; and by possessing part of God's power they are in reality part of God."

Men who honor the priesthood in their honor God, and those who reject it, reject God. (New Witness for God, by B. H. Roberts, p. 137.)

"All other authorities or offices in the church are appendages to this priesthood." (Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 107, v. 5.)

"I would just as soon think of heaven ending in chaos and the throne of God being shaken to its foundation as to think that the priesthood had gone against or in any manner opposed to the Lord." (Apostle George Q. Cannon in a sermon delivered in the Salt Lake tabernacle, April 5, 1897.)

"Their priesthood gives them the right to advise and instruct the Saints in all things, temporal or spiritual." (Sermon by Dr. Gowan, reported in the Logan Journal, May 26, 1898.)

The Lord has given the members of the church the right to find fault with or condemn those who hold the priesthood. (Apostle George Q. Cannon in the Juvenile Instructor, No. 28, p. 745.)

The priesthood holds the power and right to consecrate lands, to bless individuals, churches, rulers and nations of the world; to appoint, ordain and establish constitutions and kingdoms; to appoint kings, presidents, governors and judges. (Key to Theology, p. 70.)

The priesthood is the legitimate rule of God, whether in the heavens or on the earth, and the only legitimate power that has a right to rule on the earth; and when the will of God is done on earth as it is in heaven, no other power will be needed. (Apostle Joseph F. Smith, sermon in Salt Lake tabernacle, reported in Deseret News, Dec. 8, 1890.)

"The question with me is... when I get the word of the Lord as to who is the right man (to vote for) I obey it, no matter if it does come contrary to my convictions." (President Joseph F. Smith, sermon in Salt Lake tabernacle, reported in Deseret News, Dec. 8, 1890.)

"If a man should offer me a bribe to vote for him I should be inclined not to do so, but I should be inclined to do so by the prophet of the Lord." (Apostle Brigham Young, Jr., sermon in Logan tabernacle, 1901.)

The political, civil and temporal (apostle) made the remark that he deemed politics an essential feature of the building up of God's kingdom on earth, but first of all, the church should obey the scriptural injunction to seek first the kingdom of God, etc. The priesthood was placed on the earth for the guidance of the Apostles in all things, whether religious or political, and he deemed it justifiable for the church to consecrate lands, to bless individuals, churches, rulers and nations of the world; to appoint, ordain and establish constitutions and kingdoms; to appoint kings, presidents, governors and judges. (Key to Theology, p. 70.)

II.—The First Presidency and Twelve Apostles are Supreme in the Exercise and Transmission of the Mandates of This Authority.

"Since of necessity there are presiding officers growing out of the priesthood, there is a president appointed from the high priesthood to preside over that priesthood. He is called president of the high priesthood of the church, or presiding high priest, or high priest of the church. This president of the high priesthood also presides over the whole church." (See Doctrine and Covenants, chapter 107, and Roberts' Outlines of Ecclesiastical History, p. 28.)

"The president in his quorum is to be like unto Moses; therefore he is the prophet and lawgiver unto the church. He is the high priest of God unto it." (See Doctrine and Covenants, chap. 107, and Roberts' Outlines of Ecclesiastical History, p. 28.)

"The twelve apostles are a traveling high council and have the power to officiate in the name of the Lord under the direction of the first presidency of the church, and to regulate all the affairs of the same in all nations." (See Doctrine and Covenants, chapter 107, and Roberts' Outlines of Ecclesiastical History, p. 28.)

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MILLIONS IN IT FOR THE NELSON CLAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The heirs of Mrs. Charles Fair, who, with her husband, last, have commenced an action to set aside an agreement which they entered into with Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs and Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt, sisters of Charles Fair, not to start a contest over the estate. By the agreement Mrs. Nelson was to receive \$125,000 and her daughter's share was to be \$100,000. It was claimed at the time that the California laws, Mr. Fair outlived his wife, and therefore his relatives were entitled to his estate, estimated at \$6,000,000. Mrs. Fair's relatives now say they are prepared to prove that she lived thirty minutes longer than her husband, and as he had executed a will leaving his entire estate to her, they are entitled to the whole of it. Besides filing the complaint, counsel for the Nelson family filed a lis pendens against property on Riverside drive and Seventy-third street, this city, which they claim, was the private property of Mrs. Fair. They also claim furniture, clothing, silverware, jewelry, bonds and securities and real estate in San Francisco of the total value of \$500,000, which they contend Mrs. Fair possessed independent of her husband. They allege that when the Fair possessed independent of her husband, she well knew that she died before was made to defraud them of the estate.